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TO THE REFORMERS.

On the Real Cause of the Persecutions carried on against the Queen.—On the Manner in which the Public Money is expended.—On Lord John Russell and the Whigs.

London, September 6, 1820.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-SUFFERERS,

I addressed you, when the Queen first arrived. I then told you, that this affair would, before it was over, do more in exposing the real character and views of our wicked adversaries, than ever had yet been done. If you look back to my Letter to the Regent, No. 1, published in the Spring of 1819, you will there see clearly explained all the conduct of our enemies towards the Royal Family. The motives for that conduct were also fully explained. I then de-

tailed many instances of that policy, which has constantly had for its object to make the Royal Family and the people hate and suspect each other; in order that both might be the more easily tyrannized over.

The same motive has actuated this band of men; or, as her Majesty herself calls them, this *greedy junto*, upon the present occasion. Nothing was so well calculated to rouse their apprehensions as a Royal Personage, so endowed as to mental capacity, so full of integrity, possessed of so many amiable qualities, as the Queen. The arrogant and greedy junto always hated her. They hated her because she was so well deserving of public love and confidence. But, to see her return and to exercise the functions of Queen, after all the experience she had gained in her travels, filled them even with

terror. They were not ignorant, if we were, of the proof that she had given of the wonderful extent of her understanding, of her dauntless intrepidity, of her rare humanity; and, which made them hate her more than all the rest, of her openly avowed attachment to the cause of liberty.

They knew that we should hear, in time, of her great and glorious acts. They knew that we should be informed of the manner in which she had expended the comparatively trifling sum which she had been allowed annually, though she herself never boasted and never even mentioned her numerous acts of humanity and generosity. They knew that we should be informed that she employed her purse and all her powers of persuasion to set captive Christians free on the coast of Barbary; and that, when at Athens, she opened the jail doors of the debtors. They knew that we should soon discover her incessant care and anxiety with re-

gard to the needy and the oppressed. They knew that her fostering hand could never be kept still while misery was to be discovered in the land. They clearly foresaw that, in her gracious condescension, in her ever active benevolence, in her industry, vigilance and watchfulness as to the public good, in her tenderness towards the people upon all occasions: they clearly foresaw that in all these we should find the constant temptation to make comparisons that would place their arrogance, their ignorance, their greediness, and their brutal hardness of heart, in a light ten thousand times more odious than that in which they before appeared to our view.

Here we see the cause and the only real cause of all the efforts to degrade her Majesty, to keep her from the country, and, when arrived in it, to drive her from it. I beg you, my friends, to pin your attention down to this point. Be not

amused with any other cause.

This is the real cause; and from this fact the most important inferences are to be drawn. The pretence of preserving the *morals* of the country must be false; because her Majesty might have enjoyed a princely income at our expence; might have lived all her days in that infamous state which has been so falsely ascribed to her; might have been sent away in a Royal Yacht, or in a Ship of War; might have been introduced as Queen of England at a Foreign Court, there to have lived in *open Adultery under the title of Queen of England*.

It is, therefore, impossible that to preserve our morals could have been the object. Again, can it tend to the preservation of our morals, to lay before us those filthy and disgusting details, which have now been, during three weeks, daily drawn forth from the mouths of creatures who have been brought all the way from Italy at our

expence; who have been shut up in a fortress into which they have been brought by night, and to describe whose lives and characters would require the tongue or pen of a man familiar with all the phraseology of a brothel. It is impossible therefore that to preserve our morals could have been the object.

And, as to the *feelings of the King*: as to the feelings of the pretended *injured husband*: as to the object being to relieve those feelings, how false and how detestable the pretence! If the object had been to relieve his feelings, is it possible that it could have been attempted to send his wife and Queen to live as such at some foreign court in open adultery all her days? Could this have relieved the feelings of an injured husband? Are his feelings to be relieved by the beastly charges and the mass of beastly evidence given against his wife, even supposing the whole to have been as true as it is notoriously false? Besides,

upon the supposition that the enemies of the Queen thought the charges true, they must have been assured that the husband's conduct would not pass without strict enquiry; and that though the wife should prove guilty, *his feelings* would undergo punishment such as human feelings have seldom been known to experience.

Therefore, in whatever light we view the matter, we see that the pretences about the morals of the country and the feelings of the King are totally false; and that all the efforts to banish the Queen from the country arose solely out of that dread which the arrogant and *greedy junto*, under whose lash we have so long been smarting, arose out of their dread, that in her Majesty, the Queen, the oppressed part of the people would find a friend, a prop, a support, a foundation of hope of better days. I beg you to *pin down your attention to this point*; and you will find, that this persecution of her Majesty has precisely the *same motive* as that of all the persecutions, carried on against the Reformers. This is a thing never to be lost sight of; for, if we do not keep it steadily in view, we shall not only be at a loss to account for the past and present conduct of the enemy; but, we shall be unprepared for what is yet to come.

You are not to conclude, that because the enemies of her Majesty have brought their affairs into a desperate state, they were *driven* into the measures that they have adopted. They certainly never would have entered on the struggle, if they had imagined, that things would ever have come to the present pass. Mark their *progress*: when they uttered the *threat* at St. Omers, they expected it to be effectual. They were disappointed in that. When they brought forth *Green Bags*, they did not know, nor did they imagine, that they should have the

nation to contend against. Recollect, that the Green Bags made their appearance *before* the Queen arrived in London. Those Bags were sent to the Houses about the time that her Majesty was coming up Shooter's Hill, and full two hours before she came and caused that memorable shout from Westminster Bridge. I am of opinion, that, if that shout had been heard a day sooner, we never should have seen the Bags.

We see what a mess, what a pickle, the *trial* has put the Queen's enemies in; and we call them fools for *choosing* to have a trial. Fools enough they are; but, I must do them the justice to say, that I firmly believe, that they were not fools enough to think of a *trial*, at the time when they filled the bags! I believe, that, at *that* time, they had no thought of a trial of any sort. I believe, that they intended to propose *Secret Committees*, and, as in our case,

in 1817, to bring in a Bill, and pass it, if possible, upon the reports of those Committees; and thus to dispose of the Queen without any more ceremony.—

This is my opinion; and, why should they not take this course?

They had *precedent* for it all through. In 1817, Green Bags had been filled; secret committees had been formed, reports of those committees had been made, and, upon those reports, without either House seeing or hearing any evidence, a Bill was brought in and passed, in a few hours, which bill enabled the Ministers to shut up, in any prison that they pleased, any one that they might choose to *suspect* of *treasonable practices*, and to keep him in prison as long as they pleased, without any charge made against him, without letting him know who were his accusers, and without any evidence at all of which he had any knowledge. Petitions were presented, pledging the petitioners to prove the *reports*

to be false, and praying that those petitioners might be *heard*. These petitions were *rejected*. The Bill was passed. Numerous innocent and most worthy men were seized, had their dwellings rifled and their papers taken away, were shut up in prisons, kept there for *nearly a year*, and then turned out to go home to their ruined families, *without any trial*, and without ever being informed of any offence that they had committed or of any accuser. And, after all this, another Bill was passed to protect against the penalties of the laws, all those who had transgressed the provisions even of this horrid dungeoning act.

Why, then, are we to suppose, that it was meant to give the Queen any *trial*? I am quite satisfied, that it was not meant; and, that the talk about a *trial* would never have been heard, had it not been discovered, that *the people* never would have suffered her to be sacrificed in the manner that the calumniated

Reformers were in 1817. This discovery was very soon made; and then it was, that her enemies began to talk about a *trial*. So that we are not to set their present miserable state down to *premeditated* measures. They were so far from premeditating what they have done in this way, that they never even thought of it, until it was pressed upon them as a *last resort* to get rid of the Queen. And, here again, that has happened which they did not expect.—They calculated upon a *re-action* on the opening of their case. They thought, that two days of horrible detail from the Attorney-General, and one day of *Majocchi's* evidence would turn the tide. This expectation was let out by the Public Accuser himself, who took, in his foul and scandalous speech, occasion to observe, that his Italian witnesses would, *IN A FEW DAYS*, be able to walk *the streets in safety*! The Courier of the Monday chuckled,

and so did the *flogger and thumb-screw* on the same evening. They thought they had gained their point. They thought that the Queen would be speedily deserted. So that, they have *miscalculated*. They have been brought into their present situation by erroneous judgment; and not by their own wishes and intention.— Their plans were good; but have been rendered abortive by unexpected events; as well-contrived expeditions are oftentimes frustrated, and end in defeat instead of victory, by the rain and the winds, or some other unexpected occurrence.— The enemies of the Queen are bright youths; but when we find that there are men, “whose *own inclinations are not under their controul*,” we can hardly be surprized, that even such bright geniuses as these are unable to controul the thoughts and wishes and feelings of the people.

The former deeds of the

flogger and his associates; the deeds of Edwards, Monument, Adams, Dwyer, Oliver, Castles and Vaughan and associates, were all fresh in our minds. The perjuries of 1806, against the Queen, were all brought back to our recollection. We had recently heard the employing of blood-selling spies openly avowed and defended. And, with all this on our minds, how were we to be made to believe, that the enemies of the Queen would be destitute of people to *swear* against her? And, when we saw, that, as, I trust, I have clearly shewn in *my answer to the Attorney-General*, that the charges against her were in the face of *reason* and of *nature*, how was a reaction to be, by such swearing, produced in our minds?

I have now read, with great care, all the evidence up to this day; and I most solemnly declare, that I believe her Majesty to be perfectly innocent of every charge preferred against

her. Taking into view the characters of the witnesses, their own confessions, their letters, their pay, and all the other strange circumstances, I should look upon myself as a most wicked man, if I were to find even an enemy and a notoriously bad man guilty upon such evidence. And, am I, then, to find a woman of great mind and of most virtuous habits guilty upon that same evidence? The heart of man revolts at the thought; and such has been the decision of the public, who never believed the assertions of the Queen's enemies, and who, even by the evidence produced against her, are confirmed in their disbelief.

The *flogger* and his crew are in a state of great difficulty.—*Thumbscrews* will be of no avail in this case. The Queen is *not to be driven from the country*. And, if that be not effected, the *junto*, as her Majesty calls them, effect really nothing at all. They must be defeated, do what else

they will. However, what they will do *time* must tell us; and let us hope, that the time will be *short*.

In the meanwhile let us inquire, a little more fully than we have lately done, *in what manner our money is expended*. I insert, for your information, in another part of this Number, an account of the manner in which large sums were last year employed. You will bear in mind, that, whatever is taken from a people *in taxes*, diminishes, in proportion to its amount, the means of those who pay the taxes, unless they also receive something out of the taxes. If a man pay taxes to the amount of a hundred a year, and receive a hundred a year pension, taxes have no effect upon him, because he is paid the pension out of the taxes. But, if he pay the hundred a year in tax and receive nothing out of the taxes, he *loses* a hundred a year by taxation.

Taxes are, therefore, a de-

duction from the means of those who pay them; and, when they are heavy, they cause poverty, ruin, misery, and, amongst the most unfortunate of the people, they frequently cause actual starvation, as they now do in this once-flourishing and happy country. It is, therefore, the business of every man to inquire what is *done with the taxes*. The subjoined account will show you how *some part* of the taxes of last year were disposed of. This account presents a list of what is called the "*grants*." In my next number I will speak of the other *sams* expended last year; so that, in the course of two or three Numbers, you shall have a pretty clear view of the whole matter. This account is *copied* from the one laid before the House of Commons. It will astound even you, But, let the *Six-Act* Gentlemen say what they will, you ought to be made *fully* acquainted with what they do.

Lord John Russell has put

forth some very virulent abuse on us from *Tunbridge*. When I was a child gypsies used to go about with "*Tunbridge-ware*." Little cups and saucers not exceeding a pea in circumference. Pretty little tea-pots to hold about as much as half a hazel nut shell; buckets the size of a thimble; and wooden bowls as big as acorn-cups. These things pleased me mightily when I was in petticoats. Early impressions are lasting; and though, when I came to grow up, I knew that *Tunbridge* was a *town*, and, like other towns, was inhabited by men and women, and had in it of course, cups and saucers and tea-pots and buckets and bowels of the usual size; still, at the first sound of the word *Tunbridge*, the old idea of *pettiness* has always returned; and, while I was reading Lord John's letter, I could not for the soul of me, get the little cups and saucers out of my head. Things, however, that are very petty, may be very

poisonous. Reptiles are far more malignant than beasts of prey.

Lord John accuses the *Reformers* (and he has gone out of his way to do it) of designs to commit *plunder* and *murder*. He calls *universal suffrage*, that is to say, a voting by all those who are *compelled to lay aside their business, and to come forth and bear arms in defence of the country*, and of his father's estates amongst the rest; he calls *the voting of such men* a plan of organized *plunder and murder*! But, behold, when *Sir M. Lopez* is convicted of the *grossest bribery and corruption*, and is sentenced to three years imprisonment, this same Lord John is the very first to make a motion for the obtaining of the *delinquent's pardon*; and which pardon has *actually been granted*! Mark this well! He *talks* about *Grampound*; but he *does* something for *Sir M. Lopez*!

There are many men in jail for endeavouring to put an end to

bribery and corruption. Lord

John has never sued for any, even the smallest, mitigation of their punishment. He can hear of their treatment with as little concern as his relation, Mr. Bennet, can hear of the affair of Theodore Hook, of which, however, Mr. Bennet shall hear a little more when time serves. But, let a man be imprisoned for *bribery and corruption at elections*, and our Tunbridge Youth, the heir of the "Noble House of Russell," flies to his aid as a knight errant to a damsel in distress.

Poh! you silly Whigs! Are you yet so besotted as to hope, that you can deceive any part of the nation? The Corporation of Portsmouth met, the *Courier* tells us, to discuss the propriety of *Addressing the Queen*; but, they were, says he, dissuaded from it by the *eloquence of Sir George Grey*! And what was the *eloquence* that made him take this part? Look at "*the Peep*." Go! you

silly Whigs! Go, range yourselves under the banners of Castlereagh at once. Become pioneers or bat men or forragers or sumpters in his service. Go, and hold the stirrups of "the Great Captain of the Age," and share in the well-earned honours he is daily receiving.

The Whigs are now acting, towards the Queen, precisely the part which they have all along acted towards the *Reformers*. They, upon all ordinary occasions, *oppose*, as they call it, the possessors of place and power. They carp, they rail, they even revile. But, as to the *Reformers*, the two factions have always made common cause; and precisely thus it is in the case of the Queen. Both factions want her out of the country. They dispute only about the *means of effecting that object*. Even Sir Gerard Noel, who quits the ministry after having supported them in all their deeds against us, quarrels with Lord Liverpool be-

cause he *provoked the Queen to come to England!* Why, Sir Gerard, this is what *the people* want. They want their Queen to live amongst them. They wish her to remain here; and, God willing, it is her gracious determination to gratify their wishes.

Her Majesty knows the Whigs as well as we do. She has observed all their doubling and twisting. She has seen none of *their* faces in her house, I'll warrant them. She well knows how to set a just value upon *their opposition* to her open foes. She trusts them and relies on them just in the same degree that we trust and rely on them; and in this her Majesty is sure to be right.

For us Reformers the present is a proud day. We see our combined foes, our remorseless persecutors and calumniators reduced to a state, which, if we could forget the past, would excite our pity. *We* have not been the cause of their trouble

and shame. *We* have had no hand in the affair. They have done the thing themselves. Into a pit of their own digging have they fallen: on their pates has tumbled the mischief which they themselves have hatched. They have falsely accused us of disloyalty. When we humbly prayed for our own rights, they maliciously told us, that we wanted to degrade and destroy the *throne*; and we have lived to see the day, when it is we who have to stand forward to protect the throne against their machinations!

Their troubles were sufficiently great before the arrival of Her Majesty; but, they must needs augment them a thousand fold. And this, too, of *their own good will and pleasure!* There wanted but an *incident*; and that incident they themselves have not only *created*; but, they have created it, too, in despite of the prayers of the people! They are now crying out "revolution." Well; if

they have it, it is of their *own making*. We have had nothing to do with it; and, if it come, be the consequences on their own heads. They have not listened to our warnings or our prayers. We have exhausted all the sources of supplication; and we have exhausted them in vain.

The dangers are, at this moment, of such appalling magnitude, and of so menacing an aspect, that no man, who thinks at all, and who feels as he ought to feel for his country, can think of them without some degree of dread. All might be quietly and happily settled *even yet*. But the *means* that occur to me, though I am satisfied of their justice and benignity as well as of their efficacy, I *dare* not state in print.

All *lessons* seem to be thrown away on those who manage our affairs. As the evil becomes more manifest, they seem to grow more obstinate in adhering to it; and, I dare say, that,

when the natural and apparently inevitable result come, they will ascribe the accompanying sufferings, not to *their system*, but to a want of its not having been acted upon *with sufficient vigour and rigour* ! As SANGRADO ascribed the death of his patients, not to their swallowing rivers of hot water while the last drop of blood was drained from their veins ; but to their not having drunk sufficiently and not having been sufficiently bled ; so, when the Old Bourbon tyranny was torn to pieces by a long-oppressed and enraged people ; " Ah ! " exclaimed the run-away Noblesse and Clergy, "*Le Roi étoit trop bon : le regime étoit trop doux.*" The king was too good : the government was too mild ! Impudent and insolent wretches ! Even expulsion from the country they had oppressed only made them more obstinately adhere to their spirit of oppression !

When France became plunged into confusion, and when the

arm of popular vengeance was at work, we were told of "*the horrors of the revolution.*" This was a misnomer : we ought to have been told of "*the horrors of the tyranny*" that had produced the revolution. We do not blame the man, who commits a frantic act in consequence of a wound received from a robber : we blame the *robber*. We blame the *cause* and not the *natural effect* of that cause. A wife, driven to madness by the cruelty of a husband, may, in a fit of rage, kill even her own children ; but, it is the *evil husband* that we have to *blame*. Much wrong, much suffering, must arise, for a while, out of a release even from the worst of despotisms ; but, this wrong and suffering must be ascribed *to the despotism*, and not to the acts by which a people are released from it. For, if this were the case, a despotism could never be put down ; and all mankind must, upon principle, acknowledge themselves to be

born to be slaves. If we were to allow of this doctrine, what would become of our boasts, that our forefathers *fought and bled* for their liberties? Fighting and bleeding, and especially in civil war, are "*horrors*;" but, those *horrors* are justly ascribed to the tyrant, in fighting against whom the assertors of freedom shed their blood, and not to those assertors of freedom.

As to the present case, it seems impossible for us to avoid a *great shock* of some sort or other. What it will be, when it will come, no man can say; but, let it come how and when it may, I most anxiously hope, that every angry and vindictive feeling will be lost in our desire to provide for the safety and to promote the happiness of our country. Let every one of us resolve to imitate the conduct

of that truly Great and Glorious Queen, in defending whom we have gained so much glory for ourselves, who, though injured more than any other human being, has always shown that her magnanimity was greater than even the horrible malignity and cruelty of her enemies.

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. Addresses are coming in to Her Majesty, from all parts of the country, in such rapid succession, that she will shortly have her whole time occupied in receiving them. Thus, in England, the Government is *trying* a Queen, and the people are *addressing* her; while, in Scotland, the Government is *executing* a man, and the people are *cheering* him! These are strange things to behold! It does look much like

"the envy of surrounding nations and the admiration of the world;" or, at least, this must be a singular sort of envy and admiration.

The Address from KIMPTON, in Hampshire, is worthy of particular notice, having been presented by the *parish-priest*, the Rev. Mr. FOULE, whose name, when we consider what has been the conduct of the Clergy generally, ought to be held in honour. ARCHDEACON BATHURST also ought to be noticed as having taken an active part in the Address from the County of Norfolk.

Never did either King or Queen before receive marks so unequivocal of universal respect, love and admiration; and never did nation do itself so much honour, as this nation has done itself upon this occasion.—Will

*the Peers pass the Bill? Will they pass the Bill?—Nous verrons!—*Mr. Christopher Hutchinson, brother of Lord Hutchinson and others, says that these are horribly rebellious words. They mean: "*we shall see*". And *we shall see*, unless our eyes be put out, in addition to the tying of our tongues and the cramping of our fingers.

I have this moment heard of the *Attorney-General's application for delay, in order that more Italian Witnesses may arrive to give evidence against the Queen!!!—*Will this be granted? Will this be granted? If it bebut I *dare* not say what I think! You must say it for me.

This delay has not been granted.

I have just read the summing up of the *Solicitor-General*. It is merely a repetition of the *Charges of the Attorney-General*, with the addition of an attempt to sustain the *credibility* of the Witnesses! *If* these witnesses *swear truly*, then the Queen has been a lewd woman; but, who is there, in this whole kingdom, that *believes that they have sworn truly*, any more than those did, in 1806, who swore, that she had been *pregnant*, had been *delivered*, and had given *suck*? Talk of *swearing*, indeed: here was *swearing* enough to convict any body. But, it happened then, that the *real mother of the child was at*

hand to disprove the swearing. That was a case that admitted of *proof of its falsehood*. The present stories admit of no such *disproof*. All here must rest upon the *credibility of the witnesses themselves*. And, would any man find his neighbour guilty upon the evidence of *Majocchi, Dumont, and Sacchini*?--In short, the trial of the persecuted Queen is over. She is no longer on her trial. The trial is now going on *somebody else*. To the satisfaction of us all, the Queen remains *spotless*. We have now only to see *what stains* will affix themselves on others.

PEEP AT THE PEERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

London, Sep. 3, 1820.

SIR,—Many thanks for the powerful aid which you have had the great goodness and condescension to give to our little work, of which we now offer a *Second Edition* to a discerning and an indulgent public.

We have, at the suggestion of Lord Lauderdale, made the correction as to his lordship's supposed pension; and we beg leave again to state, that the error was owing to no fault of ours. We had no list to go by; and, therefore, the fault must rest with those who ought, long since 1808, to have furnished new lists. However, as to the *total of the family* of Maitland, we have found, that we omitted, in our first edition, that a sister of the Earl is the wife of a *Dashwood*, who has an office at the Cape, worth, as we suppose, 4,000*l.* a year. So that, if we did the Earl's family *wrong*, it was in understanding the extent of *their services*, and not of their *emoluments*.

Several other omissions have been pointed out to us. We have supplied these omissions; and we have thereby added

more than twelve thousand pounds to our grand total.

Really, Mr. Cobbett, we have taken but a PEEP at this vast subject. With your countenance and protection we propose to persevere in our humble endeavours. You have often told your readers that *this* is the real source of the *National Debt*. We thought your idea rather wild; but, when we consider the immense sums swallowed up in this way; when we see, that there are individuals, who have received, each of them, probably more than three quarters of a million of money within the last 30 or 40 years, we are disposed to come over to your opinion, and to think seriously of that *re-funding* system, at which, when you first spoke of it, we used to smile, thinking that you yourself were joking.

We observed, in our *Preface*, that we had included nothing as the value of *patronage*. It is quite impossible to make any thing approaching to a correct estimate of the amount of *patronage*. But, as the appointment of the *Taxgatherers* of all descriptions is a matter, which is well known to belong to the "*Higher Orders*," it may not be amiss to state, that the collect-

ing and managing of the Taxes, in the year 1819, cost the nation no less a sum than 4,249,236 pounds sterling!!! That is to say, a sum equal to the support of 1,062,305 labourers, labourers' wives and children, during that whole year; allowing 20 pounds a year for the labourer, his wife and three children.

However, Sir, those are views of the matter that we confess ourselves disinclined to enter on. Be it our humble employment to collect materials; and let others use them for the purpose of inference. In order to render our collections as complete and as useful as possible, we venture, Sir, to trespass on your goodness so far as to request you to insert for us a few *questions*, which we shall *number*, and to which we request some of your intelligent readers to send us an answer, through the channel of our publisher; and, if by post, we request the postage to be paid, the direction being "to the Authors of the PEEP AT THE PEERS, No. 269, Strand, London." There is such a thing as *intercepting letters*. It will be best, probably, to send them by a *safe hand*. In cases, where the answer cannot be full, or positive, a *hint* may be of use. A

friend may, to use the hunter's expression, *put us upon the scent*; and, indeed, the game we pursue are, at times, extremely wily and shy. They not only shift their ground frequently, but change their outward appearances, and some of them their very names. They are of all sizes, from the tyger down to the mouse. Sometimes they go about roaring at us in open day; but, at others, we find them crept into the sly corners or coiled up in the folds of the system.

Having thus premised, we proceed to state the questions, which at present occur to us. We have the Pension and Sinecure List of 1808 before us; and in them we find:

1. *Barlows*, four ladies, Sophia, Maria, Louisa, and Catherine, with pensions of 50*l.* a year each.
2. *Careys*, two ladies, 100*l.* each. They have very pretty names; Lavinia Matilda, and Amelia Sophia.
3. *Jenkinson*, Elizabeth (now *Cornwall*), 250*l.*
4. *Howards*, Lady Mary and Lady Elizabeth, 150*l.* each.—Who do *they* belong to?
5. *Harnages*, three ladies, Dorothy, Mercy and Mary, 20*l.* each.

6. *Randals*, three ladies, Susanna, Martha and Elizabeth; 50*l.* each.

7. *Linds*, three ladies, 50*l.* each, Henrietta, Maria, Lætitia.

8. *Cookes*, three ladies, Penelope Ann, Eliza, Maria; 150*l.* the first; the others 175*l.* each.

9. *Cabells*, four, Mary Turner Cabell, Ann Elizabeth, Thomas Scutt, and Robert Davies; each 50*l.* a-year.

10. *Dents*, two, Sophia and Cotton; 50*l.* a-year each.

11. *Halifaxes*, six, Gertrude, Charlotte, Marianne, Caroline, Catherine, Elizabeth, 60*l.* a-year each.

12. *Piersons*, four, Sarah, Frances, Mary, Diana Ann, 27*l.* a-year each.

13. *Herries*, Mary Ann, 300*l.*, Catherine, Isabella Maria, Julia Mary, 150*l.* each.

14. *Southey*, Robert, 200*l.* This pension was granted in 1807. Who is this man? Is it the apostate poet?

15. *Locks*, three ladies, 200*l.* a-year each.

16. *Cockburns*, EIGHT ladies, with 700*l.* a-year amongst them. Jane, Mary, Fanny, Harriott, Elizabeth, Matilda, Margaret and Ann.

17. *Belilo*, a widow and three children, 80*l.*

18. *Master*, three boys, 100*l.* a-year each. Henry, St. Vincent Frederick, and Richard Thomas. *Sir Abraham Hume* receives this in trust.

This may suffice for the present. What we wish is, that some correspondent would be so good as to point out whom of the "*Higher Orders*" these little ladies belong to. We want to trace them. There are great numbers of these family-parties; and what we aim at, is, to be able to shew, how it happens, that they should have been selected for support in this way. The reader will please to bear in mind, that the list, from which we take the above names was printed, by order of the Honourable House, in 1808; so

that, the Masters and Misses of that day must now be grown up gentlemen and ladies. But, until we are furnished with a *new list*, (which, we suppose, we never shall,) we must go by the old list, concluding, as we have a right to do, that, if many have *dropped off* since 1808, there must be many who have, since that year, *come on*.

We should like to get at some correct information about the *holders, renters, and lessees of Crown-lands, Houses, Manors, Mines, Light-houses*, and other things, held under what is called "*the Crown*;" that is to say, under the *Public*; seeing that the King now receives nothing from that source; but re-

ceives a compensation in the Civil-List. This property is immense in amount.

Since our **SECOND EDITION** went to press, we have received several *hints* and pieces of *information*. We shall attend to these. We shall make further inquiry; and make, or not, corrections accordingly. It is surprising how *few* errors we have committed. But, we desire to make our work perfect.

Accept, Sir, our apologies for this unwarrantable trespass on your time and room, and believe that we remain, with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

THE AUTHORS.

AN ACCOUNT,

Showing how the Monies given for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year 1819, have been disposed of; distinguished under their several heads, to the 5th day of January, 1820.

SERVICES.

NAVY.

For Wages for 20,000 Men, including 6,000 Royal Marines; for Thirteen lunar Months, at the rate of 2 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Man per Month	£565,500	0	0
For Victuals for the said 20,000 Men; for Thirteen lunar Months, at the rate of 2 <i>l.</i> per Man per Month	520,000	0	0
For the Wear and Tear of the Ships in which the said 20,000 Men are to serve; for Thirteen lunar Months, at the rate of 2 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> per Man per Month	533,000	0	0
For defraying the Ordinary Establishment of the Navy; for the year 1819.....	2,483,013	12	7
For defraying the Charges of what may be necessary for the building, re-building, and repairs of Ships of War in His Majesty's and the Merchants Yards, and other extra Works, over and above what are proposed to be done upon the Heads of Wear and Tear, and Ordinary; for the year 1819	1,631,628	0	0
For the purchase of Provisions for Troops and Garrisons on Foreign Stations, and the value of Rations for Troops to be embarked on board Ships of War and Transports; for the year 1819,	419,319	0	0
For the Expense of the Transport Service; for the year 1819	284,321	0	0
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	6,436,781	12	7

ORDNANCE.

For Ordnance for Sea Service on board the Ships in which the said 20,000 Men are to serve; for Thirteen lunar Months, at the rate of 7 <i>s.</i> per Man per Month	£91,000	0	0
On Account, for the Ordnance Service for the present year	250,000	0	0
In full for the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for the Land Service for Great Britain; for the year 1819	386,222	3	11

For defraying the Expense of Services performed by the Office of Ordnance for Land Service for Great Britain, and not provided for by Parliament, in the year 1818	£20,094	16	10
For defraying the Expenses of Reduction for the Ordnance Military Corps; for the year 1819 ...	10,000	0	0
For the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Great Britain, on account of the Allowances to Retired General Officers, to Superannuated, Retired, and Half-pay Officers, to Officers seconded, to Officers for good Services, and to Wounded Officers, to Superannuated and Disabled Men; also for Pensions to Widows and Children of deceased Officers, late belonging to the several Ordnance Military Corps; for the year 1819 ...	275,667	18	0
For defraying the Expense of the Allowances to Superannuated, Retired, and Half-pay Officers, to Officers seconded, and to Officers for good Services, to Superannuated and disabled Men, also for Pensions to Widows and Children of deceased Officers, late belonging to the several Ordnance Military Corps in Great Britain, and not provided for by Parliament; in the year 1818	6,022	3	5
For the Charge of Allowances, Compensations and Emoluments, in the nature of Superannuated or Retired Allowances, to persons late belonging to the Office of Ordnance in Great Britain, in respect of their having held any Public Offices or Employments of a civil nature, and also for the Charge of Widows Pensions; for the year 1819	34,484	2	6
For the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Ireland; for the year 1819	101,008	15	4
For the Charge of the Office of Ordnance in Ireland, on account of the Pay of Retired Officers of the late Irish Artillery and Engineers, and of Pensions to Widows of deceased Officers of the same; for the year 1819	12,000	0	0
For the Charge of Allowances, Compensations and Emoluments, in the nature of Superannuated or Retired Allowances, to Persons late belonging to the Office of Ordnance in Ireland, in respect of their having held any Public Offices or Employments of a civil nature, and also for the Charge of Widows Pensions; for the year 1819	4,500	0	0
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	1,191,000	0	0

FORCES.

For defraying the Charge of His Majesty's Land Forces for Service in Great Britain and on the Stations abroad, (except the Regiments employed in the Territorial Possessions of the East India Company;) from the 25th of December, 1818, to the 24th Dec. 1819, both inclusive, being 365 days ...	£2,258,776	11	2
For defraying the Charge of His Majesty's Land Forces for Service in Ireland; for the same time	749,937	8	10
For defraying the Charge of General and Staff Officers and Officers of the Hospitals serving with His Majesty's Forces in Great Britain and on Foreign Stations (except India) for the same time	118,021	1	3
For defraying the Charge of General and Staff Officers and Officers of the Hospitals serving with His Majesty's Forces in Ireland; for the same time.....	34,784	14	11
For defraying the Charge of the Allowances to the principal Officers of certain Public Departments in Great Britain, their Deputies, Clerks, and contingent Expenses; for the same time...	139,333	14	1
For defraying the Charges of a like nature in Ireland; for the same time.....	10,894	16	7
For defraying the Charge of Medicines and Surgical Materials for His Majesty's Land Forces on the Establishment of Great Britain, and of certain Hospital Contingencies; for the year 1819	21,635	1	11
For defraying the Charge of ditto, ditto, for service in Ireland; for ditto	7,400	17	3
For defraying the Charge of Volunteer Corps in Great Britain; from the 25th day of December, 1818, to the 24th day of December, 1819, both inclusive, being 365 days	100,000	0	0
For ditto, ditto in Ireland; for the same time.....	21,668	15	5
For defraying the Charge of Four Troops of Dragoons and Fourteen Companies of Foot stationed in Great Britain, for the purpose of recruiting the Corps employed in the Territorial Possessions of the East India Company, for the same time.....	20,884	1	2
For defraying the Charge of the Pay of General Officers in His Majesty's Land Forces, not being Colonels of Regiments, upon the Establishment of Great Britain; for the same time.....	174,378	6	0
For defraying the Charges of the like nature in Ireland; for the same time.....	1,203	0	3

For defraying the Charge of His Majesty's Garrisons at Home and Abroad, on the Establishment of Great Britain; for the year 1819, from the 25th day of December 1818 to the 24th day of December 1819, both inclusive, being 365 days	£27,480	3	11
For defraying the Charge of His Majesty's Garrisons in Ireland; for the same time.....	6,178	11	0
For defraying the Charge of Full Pay for retired Officers, and unattached Officers of His Majesty's Forces, upon the Establishment of Great Britain; for the same time	123,899	7	9
For defraying the Charge of Full Pay for retired Officers of His Majesty's Land Forces, upon the Establishment of Ireland; for the same time...	3,538	9	8
For defraying the Charge of Half Pay to reduced Officers of His Majesty's Land Forces, upon the Establishment of Great Britain; for the same time	687,600	0	0
For Charges of a like nature in Ireland; for the same time.....	49,772	6	2
For defraying the Charge of Military Allowances to reduced Officers of His Majesty's Land Forces, upon the Establishment of Great Britain; for the same time.....	31,561	17	6
For Charges of a like nature in Ireland; for the same time.....	1,227	14	0
For defraying the Charge of Half Pay and reduced Allowances to the Officers of disbanded Foreign Corps, of Pensions to Wounded Foreign Officers, and of the Allowances to the Widows and Children of deceased Foreign Officers; for the same time.....	129,750	0	0
For defraying the Charge of the In-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital; for the same time.....	42,849	8	9
For Do. Do. of the Royal Hospital near Kilmainham; for the same time.....	15,681	13	11
For Do. Do. of the Out Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital; for the same time.....	977,582	8	0
For Do. Do. of the Royal Hospital near Kilmainham; for the same time.....	196,065	14	2
For Do. Do. of Pensions to be paid to Widows of Officers of the Land Forces and Marines, upon the Establishment of Great Britain; for the same time.....	84,580	0	0
For Charges of the like nature in Ireland; for the same time.....	19,542	2	2
For defraying the Charge of Allowances on the Compassionate List of Allowances, as of His Majesty's Royal Bounty, and of Pensions to Officers for Wounds; for the same time.....	168,532	12	1

For defraying the Charge of Allowances to the Reduced Adjutants of the Local Militia in Great Britain; from the 25th day of December 1818 to the 24th day of December 1819, both inclusive, being 365 days	£20,732	0	0
For defraying the Charge of Allowances, Compensations, and Emoluments, in the nature of Superannuation or Retired Allowances, to Persons belonging to several Public Departments in Great Britain, in respect of their having held Public Offices or Employments of a civil nature; for the same time.....	29,994	6	9
For Charges of the like nature in Ireland; for the same time.....	7,343	11	2
For defraying the Charge of Fees expected to be paid at the Exchequer on Issues for Army Services for the British Establishment; for the same time.....	35,000	0	0
For defraying the Charge of Corps ordered to be disbanded or reduced in the year 1819; for the clothing of Cavalry Regiments, the Establishments of which were reduced from the 25th day of December 1818; and for Two Regiments of Cavalry, up to the dates of Embarkation for Service in the East Indies.....	197,244	14	3
For defraying the Charges incident for the year 1819, for the Pay and Clothing of Corps reduced in Ireland.....	6,009	16	9
For the Service of the Barrack Department in Great Britain; for the year 1819.....	123,500	0	0
For the supply of Bread, Meat, and Forage, Coals, Candles, Straw, and Furniture for the Troops in Great Britain, and for the casual Supplies for the Troops on Foreign Stations; and also for the Pay of the Commissariat Department; for the year 1819.....	380,300	0	0
For defraying the Charge of the Disembodied Militia of Great Britain; for the year 1819,.....	189,574	14	4
For Do. Do. of Ireland; for Do -	126,385	7	5
For defraying the Extraordinary Expences of the Army for Great Britain; during the present year	1,200,000	0	0
For Do. Do. Do. of Ireland; for ditto -	20,000	0	0
To defray the Expence of the Commissariat Department in Ireland; for one year, ending the 24th December 1819 -	148,532	0	0
To defray the Services of the Barrack Department in Ireland; for one year, ending Do.	73,032	8	0
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	£8,782,470	5	7

*For defraying the Charge of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS
under-mentioned ; viz.*

Of the Bahama Islands, in addition to the Salaries now paid to the Public Officers, out of the Duty Fund, and the Incidental Charges attending the same, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December 1819	£3,301	10	0
Do. Dominica, from Do. to Do.....	600	0	0
Do. Upper Canada, from Do. to Do.....	10,800	0	0
Do. Nova Scotia, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1819	13,440	0	0
Do. New Brunswick, from Do. to Do.....	6,757	10	0
Do. Cape Breton, from Do. to Do.....	2,190	0	0
Do. St. John, (now called Prince Edward Island), from Do. to Do.....	3,490	0	0
Do. Newfoundland, from Do. to Do.....	5,976	0	0
Do. New South Wales, from Do. to Do.....	16,825	0	0
Do. Sierra Leone, from Do. to Do.....	16,687	15	0
To make good the Deficiency of the Grant of Parliament for the year 1818; to enable His Majesty to provide for such Expenses of a civil nature, as do not form a part of the Ordinary Charges of the Civil List.....	79,154	8	6
To enable His Majesty to provide for such Expenses of a civil nature as do not form part of the Ordinary Charges of the Civil List; for the year 1819	300,000	0	0
To defray the Salaries to the Officers, and Expenses of the Court, and Receipt of Exchequer; for the year 1819.....	6,500	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Houses of Lords and Commons; for the year 1819	14,515	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of Lords and Commons; for the year 1819	22,401	0	0
To make good the Deficiency of the Sum granted in the last Session of Parliament, to defray the Salaries and Allowances to the Officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons.....	923	4	1

Towards defraying the Expenses of Works, and Repairs of Public Buildings ; for the year 1819	£41,974	0	0
To defray the Expense of confining, maintaining and employing Convicts at home ; for the year 1819	74,932	0	0
To defray the Extraordinary Expenses that may be incurred for Prosecutions, &c. relating to the Coin of this Kingdom ; for the year 1819	8,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of Law Charges ; for the year 1819	20,000	0	0
To defray the Charge for printing Acts of Parliament for the two Houses of Parliament, for the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, and Chief Magistrates throughout the United Kingdom, and for the acting Justices throughout Great Britain ; also for printing Bills, Reports, Evidence, and other Papers and Accounts for the House of Lords ; for the year 1819	17,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of printing the Votes of the House of Commons, during the present Session of Parliament	2,200	0	0
To defray the Deficiency of the Grant of 1817, for printing 1750 Copies of the 72d Volume of Journals of the House of Commons	149	9	0
To make good the Deficiency of the Sum granted in the last Session of Parliament, for making good the Deficiencies of the Fee Funds in the Departments of the Treasury, three Secretaries of State, and Privy Council	18,449	4	0
To make good the Deficiency of the Sum granted in the last Session of Parliament, for defraying the Contingent Expenses and Messengers Bills in the Departments of the Treasury, the three Secretaries of State, and Lord Chamberlain	9,189	16	2
To make good the Deficiencies of the Fee Funds in the Departments of the Treasury, three Secretaries of State, and Privy Council ; for the year 1819	90,727	0	0
To defray the Contingent Expenses and Messengers Bills in the Departments of the Treasury, three Secretaries of State, and Lord Chamberlain ; for the year 1819	73,700	0	0
Towards defraying the Charge of the Royal Military College ; for the year 1819	8,000	0	0

To complete the Sum required for defraying the Charge of do. from the 25th day of December, 1818, to the 24th day of December, 1819, both inclusive, being 365 days...£17,173 18 10

25,173 18 10

Towards defraying the Charge of the Royal Military Asylum, for the year 1819..... 8,000 0 0

To complete the sum required for defraying the Charge of do. from the 25th day of December, 1818, to the 24th of December, 1819, both inclusive, being 365 days..... 28,482 17 7

36,482 17 7

For His Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; for the year 1819..... 80,000 0 0

For making good the Deficiency of the Grant of 1818; for defraying the Expense of printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers, by Order of the House of Commons, during the last Session of Parliament..... 4,987 12 3

To make good the Deficiency of the Grant of 1818, for printing 1,750 Copies of the 73d Volume of Journals of the House of Commons. 213 14 11

To defray the Expense of printing Bills, Reports, and other Papers, by order of the House of Commons, during the present Session of Parliament..... 21,000 0 0

To defray the Expense that may be incurred for reprinting Journals and Reports of the House of Commons; in the year 1819 - 3,000 0 0

To defray the Expense that may be incurred for printing 1,750 Copies of the 74th Volume of the Journals of the House of Commons; for the year 1819 - 3,500 0 0

To defray the Expense incurred for printing 1,250 Copies of the 50th Volume of Journals of the House of Peers - 1,671 2 0

For defraying the Deficiency of the Grant of 1818, for the Charge of printing Acts of Parliament for the two Houses of Parliament, for the Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace and chief Magistrates throughout the United Kingdom, and for the Acting Justices throughout Great Bri-

tain; also for printing Bills, Reports, Evidence, and other Papers and Accounts for the House of Lords	-	-	-	£2,577	8	5
To defray the Amount of Bills drawn or to be drawn from New South Wales; for the year 1819	-	-	-	100,000	0	0
For discharging Interest on Exchequer Bills, Irish Treasury Bills and Mint Notes	-	-	-	1,570,000	0	0
One hundredth part of Forty-three Millions of Exchequer Bills, authorized, in the last Session of Parliament, to be issued and charged upon the Aids granted in the present Session, to be issued and paid by equal Quarterly Payments to the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, to be by them placed to the Account of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt; for the year ending the 1st day of February, 1820	-	-	-	430,000	0	0
To make good the Deficiency on the 5th day of April, 1819, of the Fee Fund at His Ma- jesty's Receipt of Exchequer	-	-	-	23,097	17	4
The following Services are directed to be paid, without any Fee or other Deduction whatever:						
To defray the Expense of confining and main- taining criminal Lunatics; for the year 1819	-	-	-	2,777	0	0
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Establishment; for the year 1819	-	-	-	3,000	0	0
For the Relief of American Loyalists; for the year 1819	-	-	-	11,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Superannuation Allowances or Compensations to retired Clerks, and other Officers formerly employed in the Lottery Office; for the year 1819.	-	-	-	251	10	0
To defray the Charge of the Superannuation Allowances or Compensations to retired Clerks and other Officers formerly employed in the office of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts; for the year 1819	-	-	-	2,442	0	0
To defray the Charge of Do. Do. formerly em- ployed in His Majesty's Mint; for the year 1819	-	-	-	920	0	0
To defray the Charge of Do. Do. to one of the late Paymasters of Exchequer Bills; for the year 1819	-	-	-	266	13	4

To defray the Charge of the Superannuation Allowances or Compensation to Persons formerly employed on the Military Roads in North Britain; for the year 1812 - - £558 0 0

To pay the Superannuation or retired Allowance to Master William Bell, formerly Master Shipwright at Kingston, in Canada, at the rate of 150*l.* per annum, from the 30th day of June 1818 to the 30th day of December 1819 - 225 0 0

Towards defraying the Expense of building a Penitentiary House at Milbank; for the year 1819 60,000 0 0

To defray the Expense of the Establishment of Do. from the 24th day of June 1819 to the 24th day of June 1820 - - - - - 21,000 0 0

For defraying the Expense of making an Inland Navigation from the Eastern to the Western Sea, by Inverness and Fort William; for the year 1819 - - - - - 50,000 0 0

For the support of the Institution called "The Refuge for the Destitute;" for the year 1819 - 5,000 0 0

To enable His Majesty to grant relief to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Saint Domingo Sufferers, Dutch Naval Officers and others, who have heretofore received Allowances from His Majesty, and who from Services performed or Losses sustained in the British Service, have Special Claims upon his Majesty's Justice or Liberality - - - - - 52,662 14 1

Toward the Repair of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; for the year 1819 - - - - - 3,160 13 0

To defray the Salaries and Allowances and Expenses for the Commissioners under the Treaties with Foreign Powers, for preventing the Illicit Traffick in Slaves; for the year 1819 - 24,800 0 0

To be applied towards the expence to be incurred in the management of the British Museum; for the year 1819 - - - - - 10,018 16 8

To enable His Majesty to pay the same to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, according to the Rules and Regulations by which the Funds of that Corporation are governed - - - - - 100,000 0 0

Towards enabling his Majesty to make Provision for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poorer Clergy of Scotland, to be issued and applied pursuant to the Provisions of any Act passed for that purpose - - £10,000 0 0

To defray 3 years and 95 days Interest due on the Sum of 300,000*l.* granted to the Portuguese Government in pursuance of a Convention signed at Vienna on the 21st day of Jan. 1815 - 48,904 2 2

To defray the Expence of sundry Improvements between Bangor Ferry and Chirk Bridge, in North Wales; for the year 1819 - - 15,000 0 0

For the Expense of Works carrying on at the College of Edinburgh; for the year 1819 - 10,000 0 0

To defray the Expence of sundry Works proposed to be done in and about the Harbour of Holyhead; for the year 1819 - - - 12,500 0 0

To defray the Expence of the Repairs upon the Cobb at Lyme Regis; for the year 1819 - 13,300 0 0

For the Board of Agriculture; for the year 1819 1,000 0 0

For defraying the Expenses of maintaining and repairing the British Forts on the Coast of Africa; for the year 1819 - - - 28,000 0 0

To pay the Superannuation Allowances or Compensations to Andrew Allen and Edward Stanley, Esqs. two of His Majesty's retired Consuls Abroad; for the year 1819 - - - 1,175 0 0

To enable His Majesty to issue, and cause to be paid to General Boyd, a Citizen and Officer of the United States of America, in consideration of the Saltpetre exported under the King's Licence, as Remuneration for a Service formerly rendered to this Country, in the East Indies, and for the Expenses and Trouble incurred in the prosecution of his Claim - - - 6,000 0 0

For defraying the Charges of preparing and drawing the Lotteries for 1819, &c. - 18,000 0 0

For defraying the Charge of the following SERVICES IN IRELAND, which are directed to be paid Net in BRITISH Currency:

For the Remuneration of certain Public Officers in Ireland, for their extraordinary trouble in 1819 1,133 16 11

For defraying the probable Expenditure of the Board of Works in Ireland; for the year 1819	-	-	£22,882	0	0
For defraying the Charge of Printing, Stationary, and other Disbursements, for the Chief and Under Secretaries Offices and Apartments, and other Public Offices in Dublin Castle, &c.; and for Riding Charges and other Expenses of the Deputy Pursuivants and extra Messengers attending the said Offices; also Superannuated Allowances in the said Chief Secretary's Office; for one year ending the 5th of January, 1820	-	-	-	-	20,684 0 0
For defraying the Expence of publishing Proclamations and other matters of a public nature, in the Dublin Gazette and other Newspapers in Ireland; for one year ending ditto	-	-	9,692	0	0
For defraying the Expense of printing 1,500 Copies of a compressed Quarto Edition of the Statutes of the United Kingdom, for the use of the Magistrates of Ireland, and also 250 Copies of a Folio Edition of the same, bound, for the use of the Lords, Bishops, and Public Officers in Ireland	-	-	3,439	0	0
For defraying the Expence of Criminal Prosecutions, and other Law Expenses in Ireland; for one year ending the 5th day of January, 1820	-	-	23,076	0	0
To defray the Expense of apprehending Public Offenders in Ireland for one year ending ditto	-	-	1,000	0	0
For completing the Sum necessary for the Support of Non-conforming Ministers in Ireland; for one year ending the 5th day of January, 1820	-	-	8,651	1	7
For the Support of the Seceding Ministers from the Synod of Ulster in Ireland; for one year ending the 25th day of March 1820	-	-	4,034	15	5
For the Support of Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; for one year ending the 5th day of January, 1820	-	-	756	0	0
For paying the Salaries of the Lottery Officers in Ireland; for one year ending the 24th day of June, 1819	-	-	1,741	16	11

For the Establishment and Maintenance of the Public Navigation in Ireland, vested in the Directors of the Inland Navigation ; for the year 1819	-	-	-	£4,480	0	0
For carrying on the Works at Dunmore Harbour ; in the current year	-	-	-	12,000	0	0
To carry on the Works at Howth Harbour ; in the current year	-	-	-	6,700	0	0
For clothing the Battle Axe Guards for 18 months, commencing from the 1st day of June 1819				683	1	6
For defraying the Charge of Clothing of His Majesty's Officers of Arms, Pursuivants, and State Trumpeters in Ireland, for three years, commencing the 17th day of March 1819	-			1,071	13	10
To defray the expense of the Police and Watch Establishment of the City and District of Dublin ; for the year ending the 5th day of January 1820				26,600	0	0
To provide for Fever Cases in Ireland ; for the year ending Ditto	-	-	-	10,000	0	0
To provide Utensils and Implements of Manufacture for the use of the New Bridewell, in Dublin				1,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Duties, Salaries and Emoluments of the Officers, Clerks and Ministers of Justice, in all Temporal and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland ; for one year ending the 6th day of January 1820.....				7,200	0	0
To enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to issue Money from time to time, in aid of Schools established by Voluntary Contributions.....				3,000	0	0
To make good the Advances made from His Majesty's Civil List in Ireland, pursuant to Addresses of the House of Commons, of the 8th day July 1817, and the 2d day of June 1818, for the remuneration of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Fees and Emoluments of Officers of the Courts of Justice in Ireland.....				17,076	18	5
To defray the Expense of building Churches and Glebe Houses, and of purchasing Glebes in Ireland ; for one year ending the 5th day of January 1820.....				9,230	0	0

To further defray the Expense of building Churches and Glebe Houses, and of purchasing Glebes in Ireland; for one year ending the 5th day of January 1820	£18,461	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Trustees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures of Ireland; for one year ending the 5th day of January 1820, to be by the said Trustees applied in such manner as shall appear to them to be most conducive to promote and encourage the said Manufactures	19,938	9	2
To defray the Expense of the Commissioners for making wide and convenient Streets in the City of Dublin; for one year ending the 5th day January 1820	11,000	0	0
To defray an additional Allowance to the Chairman of the Board of Inland Navigation in Ireland; for the year 1819 - - -	276	18	5
To defray the Expense of putting the House of the Royal Irish Academy, in Grafton-street, into perfect repair - - -	300	0	0
To defray the Expense of supporting the Protestant Charter Schools of Ireland; for one year ending the 5th day of January 1820 -	24,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Foundling Hospital at Dublin; for one year ending do.	30,000	0	0
For supporting the House of Industry, Hospitals and Asylum for Industrious Children in Dublin; for one year ending do.....	32,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of supporting the Richmond Lunatic Asylum in Dublin; for one year ending do.....	6,655	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Hibernian Society for Soldiers Children; for one year ending do...	9,200	0	0
To defray the probable Charge of the Hibernian Marine Society in Dublin; for one year ending do.	1,800	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Female Orphan House, in the Circular Road, near Dublin; for one year ending do.	2,600	0	0
For supporting the Westmoreland Lock Hospital in Dublin; for one year ending the 4th day of January 1820	8,000	0	0

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For supporting the Lying-in Hospital in Dublin; for one year ending the 5th day of January, 1820	£3,300	0	0
To defray the probable Expense of Doctor Stevens's Hospital; for one year ending the 5th day of January 1820.....	1,400	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Cork-street, Dublin; for one year ending do.	4,600	0	0
To defray the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables in Dublin; for one year ending do,.....	460	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Establishment of the Roman Catholic Seminary in Ireland; for one year ending do.	8,928	0	0
To defray the Expences of the Association incorporated for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian Religion; for one year ending do.	3,430	0	0
For defraying the Charge of the Green Coat Hospital of the City of Cork; for one year ending do.	100	0	0
For defraying the charge of the Cork Institution; for one year ending the 5th day of January 1820	2,300	0	0
To defray the Expences of the Society for promoting the Education of the Poor of Ireland; for one year ending do.	5,538	0	0
To defray the Expences of the Dublin Society; for one year ending do.	9,200	0	0
To defray the Expences of the Farming Society of Ireland; for one year ending do.....	3,000	0	0
To defray the Civil Contingencies in Ireland; for the year ending do. - - -	20,000	0	0
	<hr/>		
	20,508,449	8	1
To discharge the like Amount of Supplies, granted for the Service of the year 1818, remaining unprovided for - - -	8,046,100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£28,552,549	8	1
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N. B. The reader will observe, that the above forms only about *a third* of the year's expenditure. I shall, in my next, give a further account; and, in that, or the next number, shall include a view of the *whole* year's expenditure. At present I wish the reader to look at the above sums *separately*; to mark what each sum *is for*; and to consider **WHOSE HANDS** it falls into!—I shall have very frequently to *refer* to the above account, and, therefore, I strongly recommend to the reader to keep it with care.

Erratum.—In page 534, line 18, of this Number, for “little *ladies*,” read “little *berries*.”

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